

Controlled substance	Schedule
Meperidine intermediate-A (9232)	II
Meperidine intermediate-B (9233)	II
Meperidine intermediate-C (9234)	II
Metazocine (9240)	II
Methadone (9250)	II
Methadone-Intermediate (9254)	II
Methamphetamine (1105)	II
Methylphenidate (1724)	II
Metopon (9260)	II
Moramide intermediate (9802)	II
Morphine (9300)	II
Nabilone (7379)	II
Noroxymorphone (9668)	II
Opium, raw (9600)	II
Opium extracts (9610)	II
Opium fluid (9620)	II
Opium tincture (9630)	II
Opium poppy/Poppy Straw (9650)	II
Oripavine (9330)	II
Poppy Straw Concentrate (9670)	II
Opium, granulated (9640)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Oxymorphone (9652)	II
Pentobarbital (2270)	II
Phenazocine (9715)	II
Phencyclidine (7471)	II
Phenmetrazine (1631)	II
Phenylacetone (8501)	II
Piminodine (9730)	II
Opium, powdered (9639)	II
Racemethorphan (9732)	II
Racemorphan (9733)	II
Remifentanyl (9739)	II
Secobarbital (2315)	II
Sufentanyl (9740)	II
Tapentadol (9780)	II
Thebaine (9333)	II

The company plans to import small quantities of the listed controlled substances for the National Institute on Drug Abuse for research activities.

In reference to drug codes 7360 and 7370, the company plans to import a synthetic cannabidiol and a synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol. No other activity for this drug code is authorized for this registration.

Comments and requests for hearings on applications to import narcotic raw material are not appropriate. 72 FR 3417 (January 25, 2007).

In regard to the non-narcotic raw material, any bulk manufacturer who is presently, or is applying to be, registered with the DEA to manufacture such basic classes of controlled substances listed in schedules I or II, which fall under the authority of section 1002(a)(2)(B) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2)(B)) may, in the circumstances set forth in 21 U.S.C. 958(i), file comments or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration and may, at the same time, file a written request for a hearing on such application pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43 and in such form as prescribed by 21 CFR 1316.47.

Dated: July 2, 2014.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Justice

[OJP (NIJ) Docket No. 1662]

National Institute of Justice Compliance Testing Program's Compliant Product List for Ballistic Body Armor

AGENCY: National Institute of Justice,
Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice regarding the removal of Compliant Product Lists (CPL) of ballistic resistant body armor models that met superseded versions of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Body Armor Standard.

DATES: *Effective:* August 25, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Daniel Longhurst, NIJ CTP by email at bactp@justnet.org, or by telephone at (202) 616-3857.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:
The National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-supported Compliance Testing Program (CTP) publishes on-line Compliant Product Lists (CPLs) of ballistic resistant body armor models that have satisfactorily demonstrated compliance with NIJ's Body Armor Standard.

It has been NIJ's practice to continue to provide the CPLs associated with superseded versions of the standard for purposes of historical reference. The NIJ CTP currently provides four CPLs associated with the following four specifications:

1. NIJ Standard 0101.03, Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor;
2. NIJ Standard-0101.04, Ballistic Resistance of Personal Body Armor;
3. NIJ 2005 Interim Requirements for Bullet-Resistant Body Armor; and
4. NIJ Standard-0101.06, Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor. (Current)

Each subsequent version of the Body Armor standard incorporates new research and understanding of body armor performance with direct implications for officer safety. The existence of the CPLs associated with superseded versions of the NIJ Body Armor Standard may lead officers and agencies to believe that the body armor models listed on those CPLs have been tested to the most current version of the NIJ Body Armor Standard. To eliminate the potential for such confusion, the

CTP intends to remove all older versions of the CPLs and only maintain the CPL associated with the current version of the NIJ Body Armor Standard.

When NIJ Standard 0101.06 is next revised, and for future revisions beyond that, NIJ plans to maintain the superseded CPL for a period of 12-months after publication of the revised standard to enable agencies to complete purchasing actions initiated, but not completed, when the prior version of the standard was in effect.

Greg Ridgeway,

Acting Director, National Institute of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Justice

[OJP (NIJ) Docket No. 1665]

License Plate Reader Manufacturer Practical Assessment of Proposed Test Methods

AGENCY: National Institute of Justice,
Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of License Plate Reader Manufacturer Practical Assessment of Proposed Test Methods.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is inviting manufacturers of vehicle-mounted license plate reader (LPR) systems to participate in a practical assessment of the proposed test methods in the tentatively titled Vehicle-mounted License Plate Recognition Systems for Law Enforcement standard under development.

DATES: Manufacturers wishing to participate must register with the International Association of Chiefs of Police no later than Friday, August 8, 2014, as instructed below. Test evaluations will take place over two days, Tuesday, August 19, 2014, and Wednesday, August 20, 2014, with a rain date of Thursday, August 21, 2014, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The test facility will be available for manufacturers to view the test setup and prepare their vehicles from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: *Location:* U.S. Customs and Border Protection Government Test Lane Facility (GTLF) in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Directions to the facility will be provided upon registration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Manufacturers wishing to participate must register with the International Association of Chiefs of Police by August 8, 2014. To register for the LPR